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Intensive Fighting Is Raging on Cyprus; Furks Report Clash With a Greek Fleet

Nixon's Attorneys Call Impeachment Evidence Lacking, Inconclusive

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—The White House issued a sweeping denial yesterday of any wrongdoing by President Nixon, asserting that there was no evidence that would justify his impeachment.

The President's lawyers maintained in a 161-page brief, that record before the House impeachment inquiry shows "a complete absence of any conclusive evidence demonstrating presidential conduct sufficient to justify the grave action of impeachment."

Staff Report Claims Nixon Had Cover-Up

House Probers Also Say President Lied

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—President Nixon decided on a cover-up of the Watergate scandal, and later assumed "a management" of the plan, a House Judiciary Committee spokesman said yesterday. In a 20-page document, the committee staff said that the President's refusal to comply with committee subpoenas in 1973, and his "deliberate" attempt to obstruct justice in the Watergate case on March 21, 1973, the brief said that the President "promptly undertook" a personal investigation and, by the end of the next month, "removed several key White House staff members from office."

The document, labeled a "Summary of Information," was prepared by the committee staff and chief counsel John Doar's supervision and represents his detailed explanation of why Mr. Nixon should be impeached. It was released to committee members Friday and is expected to become the central document in the committee's investigation. The document begins this week. Intelligence-Gathering The staff document does not say that Mr. Nixon knew in advance of the break-in at the Democratic National Committee June 17, 1972, but asserts that the agency had developed out of a "blackmail" operation. It also says that the President's "deliberate" attempt to obstruct justice in the Watergate case on March 21, 1973, the brief said that the President "promptly undertook" a personal investigation and, by the end of the next month, "removed several key White House staff members from office."

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Bombed-out ward at Nicosia's Athlissa Psychiatric Hospital Saturday after it was hit by Turkish Air Force jets, leaving at least 20 dead and 60 injured.

Beaches Blasted, Forests Set Aflame

Journey to an Invasion Under a White Flag

By Holger Jensen. Last Monday's coup by the National Guard overthrew the Cypriot President, Archbishop Makarios, and triggered the Turkish intervention.

Yesterday's air-and-sea invasion of Cyprus devastated the strip of tourist hotels on the northern coast. Greek Cypriots and foreigners caught in the holocaust huddled in the cellars of ruined buildings.

Bombs, Napalm Entire neighborhoods were engulfed in forest fires, started by bombs and napalm.

This correspondent and three other foreign newsmen began the trip to the northern coast yesterday by trying to drive to Kyrenia through the Turkish section as large transport planes dropped paratroopers beside the road.



Greek Cypriot soldiers stay behind sandbags while guarding Nicosia Defense Ministry.

Asks Intervention's End

Silent on Turks, Brezhnev Assails Athens

By Malcolm W. Browne MOSCOW, July 21 (NYT).—Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, expressed impatience today with the scant recent progress of various international peace-keeping conferences, and asserted that the present crisis on Cyprus demonstrates the continuing danger of war.

In a major foreign policy address delivered in Warsaw, the Soviet leader also disclosed that in his recent summit meeting with President Nixon he had sought agreement with the United States to ban from the Mediterranean Sea all Soviet and American warships carrying nuclear weapons.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks about Cyprus today were his first since the crisis on that island began last week. His statement about Soviet hopes for a nuclear-weapon ban in the Mediterranean was the first public indication that the subject had arisen at the summit meetings.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke at a meeting of the Polish Sejm, or parliament, as part of his participation in observances of the 30th anniversary of Communist government in Poland. His 5,000-word address was broadcast on Soviet television.

The Russian leader said that the several peace conferences relating to Cyprus in Europe have yielded important results, despite pessimistic reports in the Western press.

Both Sides Reportedly Mass Forces Along Their Frontier

From Wire Dispatches. BEIRUT, July 21.—Turkey, which landed troops on Cyprus by sea and air yesterday, reported today that its air and naval forces had attacked a Greek flotilla trying to land soldiers on the island and that casualties aboard the Greek ships were high. Athens radio denied the report.

Both Ankara and Athens reported that there had been clashes between their contingents that have been based on Cyprus since the island gained independence in 1960.

These were the first reports of direct military encounters between the two NATO allies, who also are believed to be massing forces along their joint frontier in southeast Europe, west of the straits between the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

Turkish authorities said fishermen and other observers had seen many Greek aircraft landing troops and equipment on the Greek island of Rhodes, only 12 miles from the Turkish coast and 240 miles northeast of Cyprus.

On Cyprus, the Turks apparently controlled an area around the northern port of Kyrenia, which has a large population of Turkish origin, and perhaps a corridor leading about 10 miles inland to the Turkish section of the capital of Nicosia.

Clashes Between Natives No Turkish invasion troops were reported in other areas of the island, which lies less than 50 miles south of Turkey, but major clashes were reported in several towns between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots.

Turkish planes, which apparently control the air, made several bombing and strafing raids on Nicosia airport yesterday and today. The Turkish Air Force outnumbered that of the Greeks.

In addition, the Turkish airfields are much closer to Cyprus. The Turkish invading forces were reported to have heavy artillery and tanks. At least nine tanks were spotted by newsmen near Kyrenia tonight.

A pooled news dispatch from the island reported tonight that Turkish paratroopers had made new landings about 5 p.m. inland from Kyrenia, where heavy fighting raged throughout the day. A wave of about 35 Turkish helicopters was seen flying toward Nicosia.

Casualties—military and civilian—apparently were high but there were no firm figures. Reports from newsmen and United Nations forces on the island were sketchy. One report told of the sighting of several Turkish villages ablaze on the road between Kyrenia and Nicosia. Another report said that Turkish planes had bombed a mental hospital in Nicosia, killing at least 20 persons and injuring at least 80.

Both Ankara and Athens issued claims that opposing native Cypriot units were committing atrocities in communities on the island.

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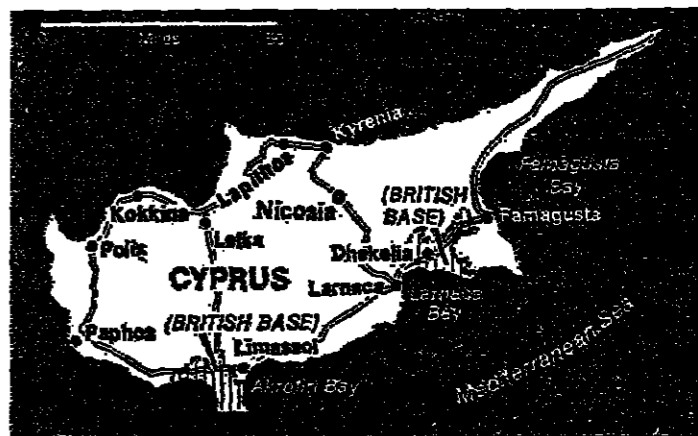
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Algeria	10 S.	Lebanon	21 00
Belgium	10 S.	Luxembourg	15 15
Denmark	8 D.M.	Norway	2 15
France	11 F.	Portugal	1 35
Germany	1 30 D.M.	Spain	10 20
Greece	10 F.	Sweden	15 15
India	10 F.	Switzerland	1 50
Iran	10 F.	Turkey	1 50
Italy	10 F.	U.S. Military (Est.)	1 50
Japan	10 F.	Yugoslavia	1 50



Meets Military Intelligence Aides

Kissinger Holds Urgent Talks On Greek-Turkish Contacts

By Carroll Kilpatrick and Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger held an urgent meeting of key military and intelligence officials today as the United States and Britain began evacuation of Americans and other foreigners from the battle area on Cyprus.

U.S. officials said Mr. Kissinger was in contact by telephone with Britain's foreign secretary, James Callaghan; Greek Premier Andreas Papandriou; and Turkish President Evren. Mr. Kissinger personally telephoned Mr. Papandriou and Mr. Evren and urged them to abide by a UN Security Council resolution for a cease-fire and negotiations.

The United States is continuing to exert every possible effort to get a cease-fire, an official said.

The Associated Press reported from London tonight that the United States and Britain had jointly expressed their grave concern to Greece and Turkey that the Cyprus fighting might extend to mainland Europe and that they had called on the two countries to stop fighting immediately. The call was reportedly sent in notes to the Athens and Ankara governments.

A two-hour meeting this morning of the Washington Special Action Group (WSAG) considered what additional action the United States ought to take to press a cease-fire. Yesterday, the Security Council resolution unanimously called on the Greek and Turkish governments to observe a cease-fire.

Mr. Kissinger returned here last night from meetings with President Nixon in San Clemente, Calif. Before leaving the Western White House, the secretary announced a temporary suspension of U.S. military aid to Greece and Turkey, the key states in the Cyprus crisis.

There were also clear indications of differences among the military men in control here over how to handle the crisis. At one point today, for example, Greek leaders accepted an unconditional cease-fire, but three hours later they told Mr. Sisco they could not go ahead with it.

Delicate Negotiations This led some diplomats who have been following the delicate negotiations to conclude that trouble may be brewing between various elements of the military, which has held a tight grip on Greece since the coup here in April 1967.

The Greek officials who conferred with Mr. Sisco were described as wavering, possibly out of fear of upsetting important and powerful forces within the junta.

Among the crucial issues was just what the Turkish troops who invaded Cyprus yesterday would do after the cease-fire.

Informed diplomatic sources said that the Turks offered to stop the fighting on the island if the troops could remain in place. That would amount to a standstill cease-fire. This was the proposal brought to Greek government officials by Mr. Sisco this morning.

The Athens government, however, argued that the invaders should retreat into the enclaves of the island's Turks, who are outnumbered, four to one, by Greeks.

There are some other issues, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Turkey's Armed Forces Rated 3 Times Bigger Than Greece's

BRUSSELS, July 21 (UPI).—Turkey's armed forces are about three times the size of Greece's, according to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The forces are said to be as follows:

Turkey
Total regular armed forces 458,000, with an estimated 800,000 reserves.
Army—365,000 men with 1,400 tanks and two Honest John surface-to-surface missile battalions.
Navy—40,000 men with ships including 14 destroyers and 15 submarines.
Air Force—50,000 men operating 288 combat aircraft including nine fighter-bomber squadrons and one squadron of F-4A interceptors.**Greece**
Total regular armed forces 160,000, with an estimated 200,000 reservists.
Army—120,000 men, 650 tanks, Honest John missiles and Hawk surface-to-air missiles.
Navy—15,000 men and ships including nine destroyers and seven submarines.
Air Force—22,000 men, 225 combat aircraft including seven fighter-bomber squadrons and four interceptor squadrons.

There were no direct references in his speech to Turkey. He reiterated basic Soviet ap- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Merckx Equals Cycling Record in French Tour

PARIS, July 21 (UPI).—Eddy Merckx continued his direct record in the Tour de France bicycle race by winning the marathon classic day for a record-equaling 11th time.

Merckx, a Belgian, made a mockery of this year's event, winning by more than 3 minutes. His fifth victory in the Tour—five times equals the mark of Frenchman Jacques Anquetin. Details on page 11.

Government Securities Considered

Yamani Sees Big Saudi Investment in U.S.

Saudi Arabia, July 21 (AP)—Saudi Arabia, probably the largest oil producer in the world, is considering a major investment in U.S. government securities, Saudi oil minister said yesterday.

Minister, Sheikh Ahmed Yamani, said that American need not fear that the Saudis will buy U.S. Treasury securities with billions of dollars in oil funds. He said that Saudi Arabia is the world's largest oil exporter and that the Saudis are not interested in buying U.S. Treasury securities. He said that the Saudis are not interested in buying U.S. Treasury securities.



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

Simon is carrying on business begun during President Nixon's Middle East tour last month. Although Sheikh Yamani said the Saudis were only considering

Mr. Simon's proposal on special Treasury securities, he appeared optimistic. "I think we probably will invest in the United States," he said.

Besides the securities, Sheikh Yamani said the Saudis also might invest in U.S. stock markets. He said they have no interest in buying real estate.

Sheikh Yamani estimated that Saudi Arabia will have a minimum of \$17 billion in surplus oil funds this year. But he noted that not all Saudi investment would be in the United States.

Lower Prices

Sheikh Yamani said the Saudis will continue to work for lower oil prices and increased production to meet world oil demand.

The Sheikh said his country would auction a quantity of oil in August, the first time it will have sold oil in that manner. Mr. Simon later said that he welcomed the development.

"I think it will possibly result in a decrease in prices," Mr. Simon said.

Sources said the Saudis probably would auction several million barrels a day for a three-month period, beginning in September.

Saudi oil production is about 8.5 million barrels a day. The oil is not to be auctioned but is to be sold at a negotiated price.

Although Sheikh Yamani's comments generally were favorable, he repeated warnings of a reimpediment of the Arab oil embargo if a satisfactory settlement of the Israeli-Arab dispute is not reached.

Simon Arrives in Kuwait

KUWAIT, July 21 (AP)—Mr. Simon arrived here today from Saudi Arabia and started talks with the Kuwaiti minister of finance and oil, Abdel Rahman Salem.

Mr. Simon said he is here only to gather information. Kuwait is the last nation in the Middle East segment of Mr. Simon's trip. Besides Saudi Arabia, he visited Egypt and Israel.

Other leading recipients are Korea, \$416 million; Indonesia, \$221 million; Pakistan, \$123 million; Taiwan, \$80 million; Ethiopia, \$68 million; and Morocco, \$48 million.

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Sen. Cranston's charges were the latest in a long-standing dispute over the foreign aid program. Critics of the program have said that the United States is bolstering military dictators abroad in the mistaken belief that the policy will provide more protection and leadership for the United States against the Soviet Union.

The standard State Department response has been that withholding aid from a country which needs it for development and self-protection is not going to change the internal policies of that nation and may only antagonize it and drive it into the arms of other large powers.

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West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt hams it up in a stocks at the opening of the Sommerfest at the Schauburg Palace in Bonn. The annual garden party held by incumbent chancellor at official residence has been given each July since 1969.

Some Republican Candidates Face Loss of Nixon-Ford Aid

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—Republican candidates who turn their backs on President Nixon are likely to find themselves failing to go it alone in the fall elections.

That, in effect, was the message put forth last week by Mr. Nixon and Vice-President Ford, who have often characterized themselves as "party men," intent on beating the Democrats at the polls.

Yet, both let it be known last week that there are certain unnamed Democrats—presumably conservative incumbents in Congress—whom they will make no effort to unseat.

Such a stand is not unique. Presidents and political leaders have, through the years, quietly embraced candidates of the opposition party by simply not mounting full-scale campaigns against them.

President Nixon and national Republican leaders for example, snubbed Gilbert Carmichael, a Mississippi Republican, in his futile effort to unseat Sen. James Eastland, a Democrat, in 1972.

It is unusual, however, for any top official to openly write off a candidate of his own party by conceding that the opposition has nominated someone more to the liking of that official.

Yet, that was exactly what both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford plainly stated in their recent comments. Mr. Nixon's views on the subject were made public in an interview held May 13—but not disclosed until last week—with Rabbi Baruch Korff, an ardent supporter who heads the National Committee for Fairness to the Presidency.

"Much Concerned" During that interview, Mr. Nixon observed: "I am very much concerned about what happens to the (Republican) party. I want the members of my party who they are good candidates to win in November. But... if there are good Democrats, and I know many good Democrats, I will be for them."

A day after these views were made public, Mr. Ford was asked if he agreed and if he would campaign for any Democrats this fall.

"I'm not sure I'll go out and campaign for a Democrat," Mr. Ford replied. "But what I'll do is not go into those districts where I think there is a first-class Democrat who, over the years, has been my personal observation, has done a fine job. I'll be highly selective as I campaign around the country this fall."

Victims Not Named Asked which Republicans would be snubbed, he replied: "We haven't analyzed it in detail yet, but as we set the engagements, I do not note who the individuals are who are the Democratic candidates and I think for good and sufficient reasons we are carefully making a note of that fact."

Coming from the almost daily House vote to impeach Mr. Nixon, the comments of the two leaders could be significant. They not only appear to be serving notice on Republican congressional incumbents that their votes on impeachment will be duly noted, but also appear to be wooing Democratic support for Mr. Nixon by suggesting that Republican challengers will get no help from the party's hierarchy.

The report printed three public statements in which Mr. Nixon denied considering clemency. "These statements are contradicted by the President's own words," the document asserted.

It also accused Mr. Nixon of lying when he publicly claimed that both Dean and White House aide John Ehrlichman had made reports of their investigations which showed no White House involvement in Watergate.

"The report" that the President had in fact requested Dean to make in March, 1973, was one that was designed to mislead investigators and insulate the President from charges of concealment in the event the cover-up began to come apart," the staff document said. It recalled a telephone conversation in which Mr. Nixon told Dean to make his report "very incomplete."

The President's account of Ehrlichman's report also was "misleading," the document stated. That report was one designed to mislead the investigators, insulate the President from the appearance of complicity and explain the President's failure to take action on Dean's disclosure of March 21, 1973.

Several members of his staff had lied under oath as part of the cover-up, the summary of evidence recalled and Mr. Nixon himself had instructed Dean to testify that he could not recall incidents when asked by investigators.

"There is no evidence that when the President learned of such conduct he condemned it, instructed that it be stopped, dismissed the person who made the false statement or reported his discovering to the appropriate authority," the document noted.

"On the contrary, the evidence before the committee is that the President condoned this conduct, approved it, directed it, rewarded it and, in some instances, advised witnesses on how to impede the investigators," the report said.

By late March, 1973, Mr. Nixon had learned that the cover-up was unraveling. The staff summary continued: "There is clear and convincing evidence that the President took over in late March the active management of the cover-up. He not only knew of the untruthful testimony of his aides—knowledge that he did not disclose to the investigators—but he issued direct instructions for his agents to give false and misleading testimony. The President understood that his agents had been and continued to be coached witnesses."

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Discrepancy Seen in Nixon Text of Tape

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee yesterday asked its staff attorneys to investigate a mysterious reference in a White House transcript of a supposed March 23, 1973, conversation which quotes President Nixon as apparently commenting on an event before it occurred.

Special counsel John Doar said he will seek to learn whether there was any way the President could have known in advance what sentence would be given to Watergate conspirator Gordon Liddy.

The transcript, turned over to the committee Thursday by White House lawyer James St. Clair, records a conversation between Mr. Nixon and his then chief of staff, H.R. Haldeman. The discrepancy occurs after Mr. Haldeman brings up the name of Liddy.

"Liddy is enjoying—Liddy is in jail—he didn't stay out," Mr. Haldeman said. "He just said I want to start serving my term. And he's at Danbury General Prison and thoroughly enjoying it. It's a little strange."

Replied the President: "That, uh, judge gave him 35 years."

It was not until the following day, March 23, that Liddy was sentenced by Judge John Sirica. However, he received a sentence of six years and eight months. It was Liddy's fellow conspirator, Howard Hunt, who was sentenced to 15 years.

This latest discrepancy angered Democratic members of the committee. Rep. George Danielson of California said it was "confirmation that the cover-up, which began two years ago, is still going on."

Rep. Hamilton Fish of New York, considered a key Republican swing vote, was more charitable. "If it was willful, it was a very serious matter," Rep. Fish said. "In the meantime, you've got to give the benefit of the doubt to stupidity."

Congressional leaders believe that a Supreme Court ruling against the President could influence several undecided Republican members of the committee to vote for impeachment.

In turn, the number of Republicans who support impeachment at the committee level is expected to have considerable influence on the size of the Republican vote in the House.

Conversely, if the justices support Mr. Nixon's refusal to surrender more White House tapes to U.S. District Judge John Sirica, and order Mr. Nixon's name stricken from the Watergate cover-up indictment, the decision could stiffen committee resistance to impeachment, possibly even decisively.

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Between Aldrin, Armstrong

Astronaut Describes Friction Before First Moon Landing

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 21 (WP)—The man who was first on the moon five years ago yesterday holds that honor because he exercised a commander's privilege and bumped his co-pilot back to second.

The move by Neil Armstrong created more than a little friction with Edwin Aldrin, apparently keeping them from being friends even now. The friction was most evident in the last three months of their training for the first moon landing and resulted in a pre-flight quarrel between the two astronauts.

This is revealed in a book written by Michael Collins, the third astronaut on that trip and the one who orbited the moon alone while Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Aldrin walked on it.

Although Buzz (Aldrin) never came out and said it in so many words, Collins writes in the book, "Carrying the Fire," to be published Aug. 15, "I think his basic beef was that Neil was putting to be first to set foot on the moon."

"Originally, some of the early checklists were written to show a co-pilot first exit," Mr. Collins says. "But Neil ignored these and exercised his commander's prerogative to crawl out first. This had been decided in April (three months before the landing) and Buzz's attitude took a noticeable turn in the direction of gloom and introspection thereafter."

"Once, he tentatively approached me about the injustice of the situation, but I quickly turned him off. I had enough problems without getting into the middle of that one."

Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Aldrin argued about the decision one night in the crew quarters at the Kennedy Space Center. The quarrel was triggered when Mr. Armstrong "crashed" the lunar landing craft into the moon during a simulated landing that afternoon.

"That night Buzz was incensed and kept me up far past my bedtime," Mr. Collins says. "I could not disagree whether he was concerned about his actual safety in flight, should Neil repeat his error, or whether he was simply embarrassed to have crashed in front of a room full of experts in mission control."

"No matter, Buzz was in fine voice, and as the Scotch bottle emptied and his complaints became louder and more specific Neil suddenly appeared in his pajamas, tousle-haired and coldly indignant, and joined the fray."

"Polley, I excused myself not wishing to intrude in an inter-crew clash of technique or personality," Mr. Collins says. "Neil and Buzz continued their discussion far into the night, but the next morning at breakfast neither appeared changed (or) ruffled, so I assume it was a frank and beneficial discussion."

"For petroleum products, the outlook is pretty good," he said, noting that gasoline and oil inventories are up. But, he added, "natural gas is another matter."

"Curtailments will probably take place in American industries," he said, "and natural gas will continue to be in short supply." He said controls on new natural gas wells would have to be deregulated even though this will mean higher prices to the consumer.

Interviewed on "Face the Nation," he expressed concern that if the Clean Air Act, which expires next July, is renewed and not modified, the country faces the loss of a third of its coal supplies, which would be banned by environmental regulations.

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Outlook for Oil In U.S. Is Rated Good for Winter

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI)—The federal energy administrator, John Sawhill, said today that there would probably be sufficient U.S. petroleum supplies next winter, but not enough natural gas.

"For petroleum products, the outlook is pretty good," he said, noting that gasoline and oil inventories are up. But, he added, "natural gas is another matter."

"Curtailments will probably take place in American industries," he said, "and natural gas will continue to be in short supply." He said controls on new natural gas wells would have to be deregulated even though this will mean higher prices to the consumer.

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A Time Bomb Explodes

The Oil

Money

The Oil Money

International

Egypt Dismantles the Barriers

The new Egyptian foreign and economic policies are aimed at opening up the country to those states previously treated as beyond the pale, while retaining as far as possible existing relationships with the Communist East. Among the political objectives, it is hoped to utilize American and European aid to solving the Israeli problem in the way the Arabs wish. The economic

The attention of the world, so firmly captured by the lunar adventure five years ago, has turned to problems closer to home. Yet when those of future centuries look back on this one, the first time that men landed on another celestial body will loom large and they will be remembered long after those in today's headlines have passed beyond recall.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Apollo Five Years After

The brave men who took part in that first landing and in the subsequent ones as well, might have thought in terms of the words of Shakespeare's Henry V before the

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

But there are also political difficulties. For example, so long as the Middle East peace remains outstanding, Egypt is forced to maintain as efficient an army as possible. And to do this she is heavily dependent on the U.S.S.R., specifically for spare parts.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Fifty Years Ago

July 22, 1924

LOS ANGELES—Jack Dempsey, the world's heavyweight champion, was seriously injured in a motor accident at Santa Ana, thirty miles from here, today. He was travelling in a motor car with four companions, when the wheel collapsed and the five occupants were thrown out into the road. Dempsey and Florence Lee, a cinema actress, were severely injured, but the others escaped with a few minor injuries.



Letter

Sexism

William F. Buckley Jr. is quite right about such barbaric inventions as "chairperson" ("Sexism: Can It Be Avoided?"—*IBT*, July 16). Nevertheless, to answer the head-

In Britain, where the Rothschilds were accepted, Jewish leaders insisted that "so long as Jews and others in Russia are

It must be stated that Mr. Davis is not only a great entertainer but he is also a man who always answers any charitable organization doing good work for humanity—whether in the United States or abroad.

Editor
Murray M. Weiss
Key-Telegram, Assistant

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By William Buckley Jr.

Managing Editor
George W. Bates
Managing Editor

One Thing Chou Didn't Need

By C. L. Sulzberger

In Britain, where the Rothschilds were accepted, Jewish leaders insisted that "so long as Marx and others in Russia are

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Letters

Re William F. Buckley's: "Sexual Can It Be Avoided?" (INT. July 16):
"I would like to question Mr. Buckley's snide and underhanded remarks directed at women's efforts to free themselves from discrimination and unfairness;
1.

Maxim Gorki, in his Berlin exile, also warned all potential "accessories to the continued oppression."

In Britain, where the Rothchilds were accepted, Jewish leaders insisted that "so long as Jews and others in Russia are

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J. HARRY FRANKEL
Lugano, Switzerland.

Murray M. Weiss
Key-Reporter, American

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No One Seems to Notice

Ideals Swamped by Appetites At Parley on Law of the Sea

By Stanley Meisler

CARACAS—There are no known philosophers at the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, and that may be its basic problem.

Almost 150 nations have delegates here, trying to divide up the oceans that cover 70 per cent of the surface of the earth. It is a philosophical and historical task, somewhat like that which faced another sea's great powers when they divided the New World by exploration and war.

This summer's conference probably will set a precedent for future territorial divisions. It is not too hard to imagine, for example, the time when the governments of the earth divide the moon and the corridors of the space necessary to reach it.

Logic does not rule the present conference. The delegates are frankly trying to accommodate all their selfish interests in the new sea law that insures order and avoids conflict.

That would be quite an accomplishment. Most delegates believe they will fall short this year but expect to come up with a new sea law at a second conference, in Vienna next year. But such success would still leave many questions and many inequities.

12-Mile Issue

For example, most delegates seem to agree that the new territorial limit of every coastal country should extend for 12 miles and that the country should control the resources in and beneath the sea for 200 miles. Why 12 miles? Why 200 miles? These

are the distances on which most countries can agree.

But there is no logical reason for these distances. Nor is there really any philosophical reason why fish 150 miles out to sea in the Indian Ocean should belong to Kenyan fishermen rather than Ugandan fishermen simply because Kenya has a coastline and Uganda does not.

What is happening here in the Venezuelan capital is that the nations of the world, acting like individual property owners, are trying to grab as much as they can of unclaimed property. The question of who owned the sea did not matter so much in the past when men believed that the supply of fish in the oceans was inexhaustible and that the rest of the ocean was good for nothing but floating ships.

But now governments realize that the resources of the ocean are limited and that the ocean also holds on its bed a wealth of oil and minerals. They are no longer content with the old three-mile limit that leaves most of the seas open to all.

At this conference, some sovereign nations are forgetting their traditional philosophies. The Soviet Union, for example, is not in the forefront of those calling for communal ownership of the seas. Far from it. If anything, the Soviet Union is even more capitalist than the United States on the issue of whether the seas should be communal.

The Appetite

The same contradiction holds for states that traditionally have communal land. Neither Mexico nor any coastal state of Africa

wants to share "its" slice of the ocean's resources. Each wants as much as it can get, probably 200 miles.

The basic contradiction between principles and reality was emphasized, perhaps unwittingly, by Venezuela's President Carlos Andres Perez when he opened the conference on June 20.

In discussing the seas, the President used some lofty rhetoric to assert every man's right to have a share of ocean wealth.

"All nations of the world, including the small countries with or without a seacoast, must be able to exploit the resources of the sea usefully and adequately," he said.

"We cannot treat the sea with the injustice with which we have treated the earth," he went on. "We cannot use the sea in such a way that a few countries benefit from it while the rest are plunged in poverty, as has been done with the riches of the earth."

But then Mr. Andres stepped down from these heights and discussed Venezuela.

Oil and iron in his nation, he told the delegates, "must belong to Venezuela in its entirety." There was no question in his mind that Venezuela ought to have some of these resources, including offshore oil, with poorer nations.

As for the sea, the President said that Venezuela supported the new 12-mile territorial limit and the 200-mile coastal zone. It did so, he said, because this "would immediately dispel the present tensions generated by the plundering of the less-developed states by the industrial powers." In addition, he said, this would "constitute the ideal approach to what could be, if it is not resolved, an unending source of conflict."

The Meaning

In short, the President was saying, Venezuela wanted as much as it could practically get out of the conference. All his lofty talk about sharing the resources really meant that Venezuela wanted to make sure that it got its fair share of the spoils and was not shortchanged by the superpowers. It did not mean that Venezuela wanted less so that landlocked countries like Bolivia would get more.

The President's oratory evoked a good deal of applause and laudatory comment. The delegates did not notice or care about the contradictions. All of them are in Caracas to preach about the needs of all mankind—and to bargain for as much as they can get for themselves.

This should not be depressing. The attempt to reach an agreement at the conference represents a step forward from the time when European nations, using the concept of private property, divided the New World and Africa on the premise that the first European to "discover" a piece of land could claim it for his fatherland. If nations scrambled that way now to claim as much of the seas as they could for themselves, there would be conflict and havoc and even more injustice.

Surely it is better that they are doing their scrambling at a conference instead of at sea. But they are still scrambling.

By Los Angeles Times

U.S., France Scramble for Big Fighter Sales

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT)—A multibillion-dollar competition is being waged between the United States and France over which country will produce a new generation of fighter planes for the West European allies.

It is ostensibly a commercial contest between plane manufacturers, two in France, two in the United States. But behind the scenes, both governments have become promoters and salesmen in what is developing into a struggle involving future relationships within the Atlantic alliance.

Involved are such issues as European solidarity versus cooperation with the United States, standardization of weapons within NATO and the future willingness of the United States to maintain its forces in Western Europe.

In many ways, the competition over the planes reflects all the political strains within the Atlantic alliance, and American officials hint that, if the competition is not won by the United States, the strains could increase.

The stakes in the competition are large. To the winner goes one of the largest airplane export sales in history—the possibility of producing 2,000 or more aircraft worth \$10 billion to \$15 billion, by American estimates.

Replacement Needed

Among the European allies, there is a general agreement that they need a new fighter to re-



Egyptians at Port Said wave as the cargo ship Abu Simble arrived last Wednesday, the first ship to travel the canal in seven years after it was cleared of mines.

Use Linked to Peace Moves

A Clear Suez Canal Is Only a Start

By Henry Lanner

CAIRO (NYT)—A British minesweeper, picking its way around wrecks that still clog the waterway, has become the first vessel since 1967 to negotiate the Suez Canal, but the giant task of making the canal and its banks safe for peaceful commerce is still far from completion.

The first stage in the operation, minesweeping by American helicopters, was completed early last month. Divers and technicians belonging to the Egyptian, U.S., British and French Navies are about halfway through the job of locating, exploding or removing submarine mines and other explosives from the bottom of the canal. This operation started three months ago and the target for completion is October.

Egyptian soldiers, using American equipment and operating under Egyptian officers trained by American Army experts, have cleared both banks of the canal of landmines to a distance of 800 feet from the water.

Civilian workers for an American firm, Murphy Pacific Marine Salvage Co., under contract from the U.S. Navy, have begun to cut the hulks of 10 sunken ships that are blocking the canal. A 500-ton crane and two heavy lift-ships will remove the cut-up sections.

If all goes well, the salvage operation will be over by the end of the year. Thirteen ships that have been trapped in the canal since 1967 but are still afloat, will then be towed to Port Said, the northern outlet of the waterway.

The United States, Britain and France pay for their part in the clearing operations. So do the Russians, whose navy will soon start sweeping the Gulf of Suez of Soviet-made Egyptian mines. Those in the canal were American-made Israeli mines. The cost of the American military clearing and salvage operation is about \$8.5 million.

The best estimate is that the canal will be ready for shipping by next summer. The Egyptians are anxious to open it as soon as possible. Before the 1967 Israeli-Arab war closed it, the canal brought Egypt an annual income of \$200 million. This capital-luxury country needs that money.

But Egyptian officials have always made it clear that the opening of the canal depends on peace moves. Unless there is a further Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai, the canal will almost certainly remain closed. Israeli troops are now about 12 miles from the canal.

Tied to Peace

The question of Israeli ships and tonnage going through the canal also is tied to peace. Egypt has pledged that it will observe the 1958 Constantinople Convention, which guarantees free passage of ships through the waterway. But officials here point out that "freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area" is one of the provisions of Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, which is the basic blueprint for a Middle East peace adopted by the United Nations. The resolution calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces to the lines they held before the war of 1967, for secure borders and for the independence of every state in the area.

In other words, although they do not say it publicly, Egyptian officials hint that Israel can expect to use the canal only if an overall settlement is achieved. Reconstruction of the cities

along the canal is still in its first stage. In Suez, where virtually no building remained intact, the shoulder-high rubble has been cleared from the streets. Housing construction has begun, sewers and other facilities are being repaired.

Return of Residents

For psychological and political reasons, President Anwar Sadat has ordered his cabinet to see that many, if not most, of the million persons driven from the canal zone during the 1967 war must be able to return to their cities by Oct. 6, the anniversary of the Egyptian Army's crossing of the canal in last year's war.

Long-term plans call for new industrial cities and vast land reclamation. Osman Ahmed Osman, the reconstruction minister, estimates the long-range plan will cost about \$5 billion. He said Egypt could finance a quarter of the amount required and the remainder would presumably come from the industrial West and the swollen treasuries of oil nations such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Thieu's Party Gets Stronger Despite Promises to Curb It

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON (WP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu's Democracy party increased its control from 50 per cent to more than 60 per cent of the country's provincial and city council seats in elections last week.

Party members won 300 of the 478 seats, according to unofficial election returns. Party members previously had held about 240 seats.

The apparent increase in party power occurred despite highly publicized efforts by Mr. Thieu to curb the growing powers and influence of the party.

In May, he fired party boss Nguyen Van Ngan, formerly one of his right-hand men. He since has issued orders that civil servants and soldiers must stop their active, official support of the party.

Mr. Thieu has been under American pressure to end at least the appearance of one-man, one-party rule in South Vietnam, political observers say.

In addition, Mr. Thieu was said to fear the growing might of the Democracy party and the man at its helm, Mr. Ngan.

The President saw his own control of the party as weaker than he would like. When he saw Mr. Ngan increasing the party's control of civil servants and soldiers throughout the country, his concern mounted, observers say.

Direct Control

After all, they say, Mr. Thieu as president can personally and directly control the country's millions of civil servants and soldiers and does not need the party as a middleman.

Despite the increase of party control apparently reflected in the election results, opinion here is divided on whether the party is, in fact, being effectively curbed.

A few months ago, party officials were saying that they would like—and expected—to increase their control of provincial and city council seats to 80 per cent. At that time, it seemed certain that they could do it.

After the firing of Mr. Ngan and other events, Democracy party candidates, for the most part, shed their party identities and campaigned as independents.

They remained party members, and were generally identified as such in the minds of the voters in their local areas on election day. Party officials now say that

Ruler Plans Major Changes

Iran Progresses At Shah's Pace

By James F. Clarity

TEHRAN (NYT)—Iran, where civilization flourished while Europe was barbarian, now is a country that cannot feed itself.

The ruler, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, promises greatness, but 70 percent of the people are illiterate and 60 percent live at subsistence level. Hundreds of villages are without doctors. Oil revenues flow into the national treasury.

Despite the harsh statistics, however, the government says that it has begun to eliminate ignorance and poverty. The per capita income is \$1,000 annually, and less than half of that in many provincial regions. Industrial incomes are rising. Tehran, where the Shah's court is, is more young men on motorcycles than there are beggars.

Some of the educated and ardent Iranian expatriates for years were said to be thinking of coming home. To offer hope to those who did not leave the Shah and his government announced almost daily that spending will exceed the \$33 billion originally allotted for a five-year development plan that began last year.

Radical Prevision

For at least a dozen years, the Shah has had plans to rebuild his country. Now, apparently, he has the money, and with it, the attendant danger of pumping it into the economy without causing disastrous inflation. The monarch has begun a radical revision of his government and of the scope of his ambitious programs.

The purpose of the reconstruction is to accelerate and expand the social and economic plans that the Shah says will lead Iran to "great civilization." The Shah's vision for Iran, through the programs he calls "the Shah-peoples revolution," is for the country first to gain dominance in the Middle East and Southern Asia, and later to move to the forefront of international affairs as a major world power.

Meanwhile, Iran must import staple foods, machinery, engineers, technicians, planes, tanks, artillery and warships. The Shah's revolution is a colossal task.

lection of plans that he acknowledges has a Socialist orientation. But he asserts that there will also be plenty of opportunity for capitalist profit. The reshaping of the government and the plans include proposals to give regional officials more power to put government decisions into effect they see fit. But this does not imply that the Shah will relax his grip on national affairs.

Absolute Control

As constitutional monarch, with the legal and political power to dissolve parliament and to remove the premier, he is expected to retain virtually absolute control. The Shah's critics say he is an oppressive ruler who jails and executes his political opponents. The monarch replies that only dangerous plotters are jailed and only terrorists executed.

Iranians are responding to the Shah and his programs with hope and traditional awe. These attitudes are tempered by the realization that, barring unforeseen disruptions, the Shah is the only way in Iran. He has been monarch for 33 years, and survived at least two reported assassination attempts.

In addition to his political power, he is considered by devout Iranians to be the caretaker of Iranian life under the tenets of Islam, the predominant Muslim sect here.

Then there is Savak, the Iranian acronym for the state secret police. Savak is reliably said to permeate all levels of Iranian life and to keep close surveillance on persons considered to be potential dissidents. As a result, Iranian intellectuals, students, businessmen and government officials rarely discuss their misgivings about the Shah with anyone but their most trusted friends, and virtually never with foreigners.

Shah Is Watching

The Shah himself seems to be watching. His picture hangs ubiquitously on office walls, in shop windows, behind counters in restaurants and hotels. He is shown standing on a hill with clouds behind his head, posing in a Boy Scout uniform, and smiling proudly with his family. His image is more visible in Tehran than Lenin's in Moscow or President Nixon's in U.S. post offices.

"The Shah runs the show," said a businessman in Tehran. "Since the early 1960s, when there were riots in the streets of Tehran, the Shah has eliminated public dissent. The mullahs, or Moslem religious leaders, who do not like his religious respect, have been about the same. Their real estate holdings helped stimulate the opposition in the 1960s. Now their opposition has been reduced, according to knowledgeable diplomats, to grumbling in the provinces."

Student dissent is also muted. In the heart of Tehran, the National University is surrounded by a wall, and the gates are guarded. Visitors must have government passes to enter.

"The last place to find out what students have on their mind is Tehran University," a Western diplomat said. "Iran's cities display the growing riches—Tehran sports new office and apartment buildings—but along the bumpy road from Tehran to Isfahan, which served as the Persian capital two centuries ago, many persons still live in baked-earth houses and huts. There is an occasional television aerial."

Revisions Possible

Oil prices were raised late last year, and Iran collects about \$1 billion a month from its oil customers. Although the money has made the Shah's planned revisions possible, it has also aggravated "the problem of balancing progress against inflation."

The money—the national income, \$4 billion last year, is expected to grow to \$20 billion—has created an urgent need for a more efficient bureaucracy. In an effort at bureaucratic change, the Shah has made cabinet changes and apparently has begun a campaign to curb official corruption. Last month, the commander and two other generals of the provincial police were dismissed reportedly for graft.

Old Alliances

Furthermore, the old alliances that have been forged during the last several years between the Democracy party and government officials may be a long time in fading, if they ever do.

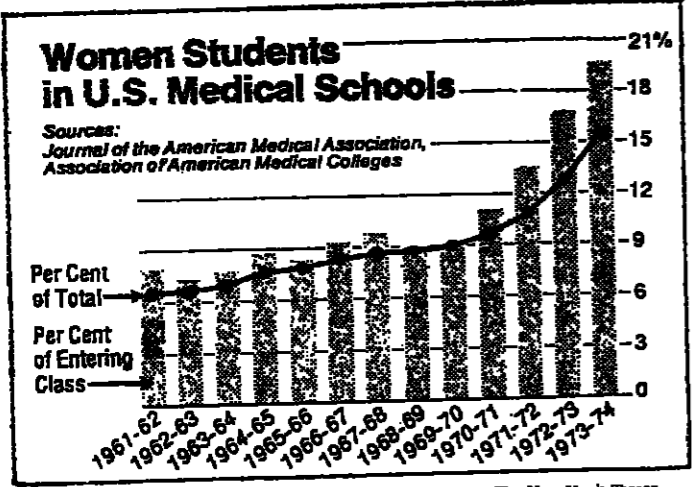
A high party official here recently said privately that President Thieu has quietly told party leaders that their influence will not be significantly reduced.

The government propaganda machinery here has gone to great lengths to proclaim the changes in the Democracy party as the dawning of a new democracy in South Vietnam, in which other political parties may flourish.

But in fact, political observers here suggest, Mr. Thieu may be only creating the appearance of change without giving up much or any of his own political control and power.

For example, the observers say, it is difficult to imagine at this point any genuine opposition candidate to Mr. Thieu in the 1976 presidential election.

For the President to actually cede some significant portion of his power to create a lively democratic atmosphere, observers say, seems out of the question with his determination to maintain a strong front against the Communists.



U.S. Women Flock to Study Medicine as Barriers Crumble

By Evan Jenkins

NEW YORK (NYT)—In a movement that could alter both the teaching and practice of medicine, American women are entering the profession in dramatically increasing numbers.

In just three years, the number of women enrolled in the country's medical schools has more than doubled, from 3,894, or 9.6 per cent of total enrollment, to 7,624, or 15.4 per cent.

The curve is clearly rising. The percentage of first-year women students in medical schools last fall had reached 19.7 per cent, up from 11.1 per cent three years ago and only 7.8 per cent a decade ago. Further increases are expected this fall.

'Woman's Profession'

"This is really a woman's profession," said Dr. Anne Lawrence, a professor and a member of the admissions committee at the University of Chicago's Pritzker School of Medicine.

"I couldn't be surprised if, by 1980, 50 per cent of the graduating class are women," she added. "It is suited to women's personalities, the comforting and care of the miserable."

Dr. Lawrence was one of scores of students, doctors, teachers and administrators interviewed at medical schools across the country about the rise of women in the profession. Her view that women were especially suited to medicine was widely shared by both men and women, although by no means unanimously.

In any case, the data clearly points to an end of the virtual isolation that women seeking medical careers have faced since Elizabeth Blackwell broke the profession's sex barrier in the United States by graduating from Geneva Medical College in Syracuse in 1849.

A medical student, Laura Tosi, completing her third year at Harvard's medical school, seemed to represent a period of transition. Speaking of the women in her class, she said, "We do have a special commitment because we went through a lot before women's lib was so popular and because we weren't encouraged. We're a fairly strong breed."

The class that entered medical school at Harvard three years ago had 11 women among its 139 students, not quite 8 per cent. This fall there will be 55 women

in a class of 165—exactly a third. Almost a third of the class that entered Columbia's School of Medicine last year—49 of 147—were women, and Linda Rosenthal was one of them.

'Things Have Changed'

"I don't feel like part of a minority group at all—there are just too many of us," she said. "My father went to medical school 25 years ago, and he kept telling me that most of the girls were 'dumb' and kept to themselves most of the time. Things have changed completely."

For some years, the percentage of women accepted by medical schools of the total applying has been at least equal to the percentage for men (although women have complained—and still do—that they must be extra good to make it).

What is happening now is that women are applying in greatly increased numbers, and there are two main reasons for that. One is the impact of the feminist movement.

It has changed the view, at least among women, of what is "woman's work." More women are going into law and engineering, as well as medicine. The movement has also produced direct pressure on medical schools to accept more women.

Anti-Bias

In addition, the existence of a series of anti-discrimination laws and regulations has had an appreciable effect, even though they have been enforced slowly and erratically.

There are no current data on dropouts among women medical students. A study covering the years 1948 to 1959 showed attrition for women to be 15 per cent and for men 8 per cent. More than half during this period did so for nonacademic reasons; this was true for less than 40 per cent of the males.

Medical women say they think—but can't prove—that the dropout rates may be more nearly equal these days because the pressures women faced when they were a tiny minority in medical schools are more easily handled now that they are a sizable minority.

Books.

Keep up with what's new and choice in the book world—via the daily book reviews in the International Herald Tribune.

Ads.

It's fun to read the ads in the Herald Tribune—for people, places, goods and services all over Europe, all over the world.

Euromarket

Escom to Offer Floating Rate Note; Austrians Market Loan in Schilling

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 21 (AP)—The overwhelming enthusiasm generated for Escom's floating rate notes in New York is spurring revival of the concept on the Euromarket.

The Electricity Supply Company of South Africa (Escom) is expected to begin offering this week \$50 million of eight-year notes which will be priced at a percentage point over the London interbank offered rate (LIBOR) for Eurodollars.

The notes will be denominated in units as small as \$1,000 and are clearly designed to attract small investors who have been hitherto the securities market's

favorite of fixed-interest investments but who cannot get the same terms because their deposits are for sums smaller than \$100,000.

The small denomination on the Escom notes will overcome that obstacle. The coupon is to be paid twice a year and based on current Eurodollar rates the return to investors for the first six months would be around 14 per cent.

Investors are protected against a decline in rates with the guarantee that the coupon will never fall below 8 1/2 per cent.

A sinking fund will begin operating in the first year and 5 per cent of the principal amount will be redeemed at par in each of the first five years.

In years six and seven, Escom will retire up to 25 per cent of the outstanding amount at the discretion of the noteholders. The notes are not presented for sale and can be held until the end of the eighth year.

At the end of the eighth year, the notes will be redeemed at par plus 25 per cent of the outstanding amount.

The notes will be denominated in Austrian schillings but payments for subscription as well as interest and return of principal will be done in dollars.

The loan will be for 275 million schillings (about \$15 million). The dollar-schilling rate two days before the subscription date will be used as the basis for determining how many dollars are needed to buy each dollar.

This will be the first issue denominated in this currency and the terms—an expected 8 1/2 per cent annual coupon priced at a

slight discount—are pegged to the deutsche mark and Swiss franc, in whose orbit the schilling moves.

The latest Euro DM issue, for example, was the Austrian highway authority, which carried a 9 1/2 per cent coupon also. The price on these seven-year notes has been holding very close to par.

A significant portion of the loan is being placed in Kuwait. However, in contrast to the previous international issues in which they have participated, the

Kuwait Foreign Trading Company and Investment Co. is moving up in this issue as manager to lead the subscription.

However, Orim Bank is running the books. The biggest news of the week in the syndicated bank loan sector was \$500 million financing for the British Post Office completed through six separate offerings.

Six banks have jointly put together a \$125 million floating-rate loan and \$375 million in fixed-

rate loans. The syndicate is led by Citicorp, with participation from the following banks: Citicorp, First National City Bank, and others.

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week July 12	Prior Week July 5	1973
Commodity Index	228.5	228.5	178.9
Currency in circ.	\$74,552,000	\$74,552,000	\$68,515,000
Total loans	\$125,000,000	\$125,000,000	\$109,000,000
Stocks (billions)	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000
Auto production	128,844	128,844	177,581
Daily prod (billions)	8,884,000	8,884,000	8,884,000
Export prod (billions)	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000
Value Prod. Inv.	46,512,000	46,512,000	46,512,000
Business failures	324	103	105

Statistics for commercial and agricultural loans, credit ratings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month May	1973
Employed	\$2,571,000	\$2,571,000	\$4,518,000
Unemployed	4,754,000	4,754,000	4,754,000
Infant Prod.	\$1,142,000,000	\$1,142,000,000	\$1,047,000,000
Personal income	\$1,142,000,000	\$1,142,000,000	\$1,047,000,000
Money supply	\$275,500,000	\$275,500,000	\$282,400,000
Cash price index	145.6	144.0	131.3
Consumer price index	168	168	168
Wholesale price index	\$120,764,000	\$120,764,000	\$71,644,000
Export price index	\$7,623,000	\$7,623,000	\$5,800,000
Imports	\$5,406,000	\$5,411,000	\$5,762,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100. The consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inf. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co.

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The Economic Scene

Public Reluctant to Accept Limits on Inflation

By John M. Lee

New York, July 21 (AP)—

Inflation is the enemy of the

world economy, and in the

last few weeks opera singers in

Rome and garbage men in Baltimore

have fallen victim to its effects.

In Rome, an outdoor performance

of "Turandot" was canceled at the last minute,

and disappointed tourists were turned

away. The nearby bankrupt

Starn City couldn't afford to pay the cast.

In Baltimore, city officials declared

that rising municipal costs prevented them from

granting garbage collectors and policemen

the big raise they demanded.

After a siege of strikes and slow-

downs, the city capitulated. To pay

the higher wages, however, the city said it would have to

eliminate the jobs of several hundred garbage men.

The point is that inflation is not

only upsetting the super-market basket with higher food

prices and upending the financial markets with higher interest

rates. It is also sapping the life

of the economy by redistributing income, overturning social priorities

and misallocating resources.

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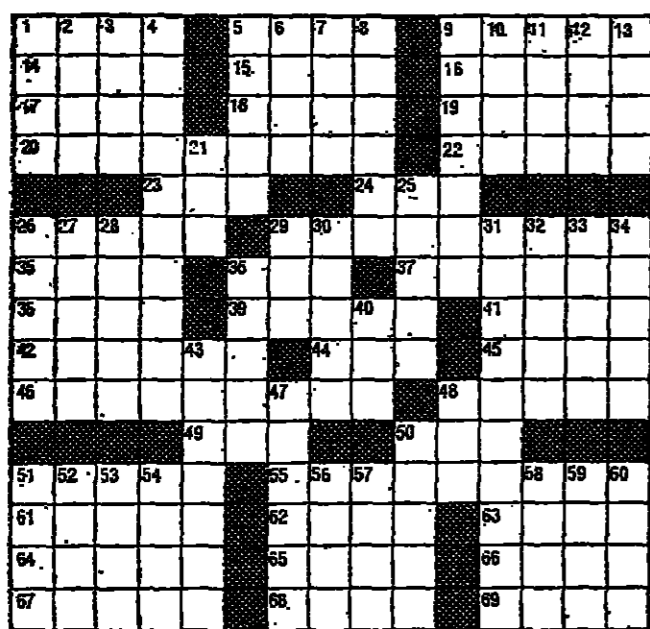
and misallocating resources.

The point is that inflation is not

CROSSWORD

-By Will Fene

- | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------------------|------|-------------------------|----|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| ACROSS | | 50 | Writer Anais | 25 | Schools: Abbr. | |
| 1 | Gertrude or ice | 51 | Bridge bids | 26 | Rodgers's forte | |
| 5 | Bath powder | 55 | Errol Flynn role | 27 | Dispatch boat | |
| 9 | Manila Bay hero | 61 | Jeweler's yardstick | 28 | Send to a specialist | |
| 14 | Mars: Prefix | 62 | Synonym name | 29 | Vehicle | |
| 15 | Eastern nurse | 63 | Synonymic instrument | 30 | "The Education of — Kaplan" | |
| 16 | Gertrude Stein words | 64 | In the bag | 31 | Get rid of in a way | |
| 17 | Muse of history | 65 | Style | 32 | Hindu land grants | |
| 18 | Roman 1,003 | 66 | Place for a guard | 33 | — to be born and . . . | |
| 19 | Devilfish | 67 | Sandpaper or crane | 34 | Detecting device | |
| 20 | Scarce items | 68 | Work units | 35 | Shepherd: Fr. | |
| 22 | Flower | 69 | Fraternity letters | 40 | Superlative suffix | |
| 23 | Make a bobble | DOWN | | | 43 | Maine specialty |
| 24 | — Vegas | 1 | Fugue composer | 47 | Charge with gas | |
| 26 | Oscar film of 1955 | 2 | Gardner | 48 | Brooch feature | |
| 28 | Staple seeds of Asia | 3 | Snaffle adjunct | 50 | City of France | |
| 35 | Eye layer | 4 | Harlem Globetrotter | 51 | Boat on the Gowanus | |
| 36 | Pick up the tab | 5 | Less uncontrollable | 52 | First name in Hollywood | |
| 37 | "It's — tell a lie" | 6 | Parisian freed | 53 | Uninteresting | |
| 38 | Work with flour | 7 | Café au — | 54 | Nutmeg spice | |
| 39 | Unlike Venus de Milo | 8 | Yellow Sea gulf | 56 | Skunk's weapon | |
| 41 | Improve | 9 | Napery materials | 57 | Big — theory | |
| 42 | Arthurian wife | 10 | Forus | 58 | News item | |
| 44 | Beast of burden | 11 | Currency | 59 | Chaplin's wife | |
| 45 | Austen heroine | 12 | Princely house of Italy | 60 | Ruby et al. | |
| 46 | Fish-catching bird | 13 | Academic or leap | | | |
| 48 | Knotty problem | 21 | Old college — | | | |
| 49 | Speckler's journey | | | | | |



WEATHER

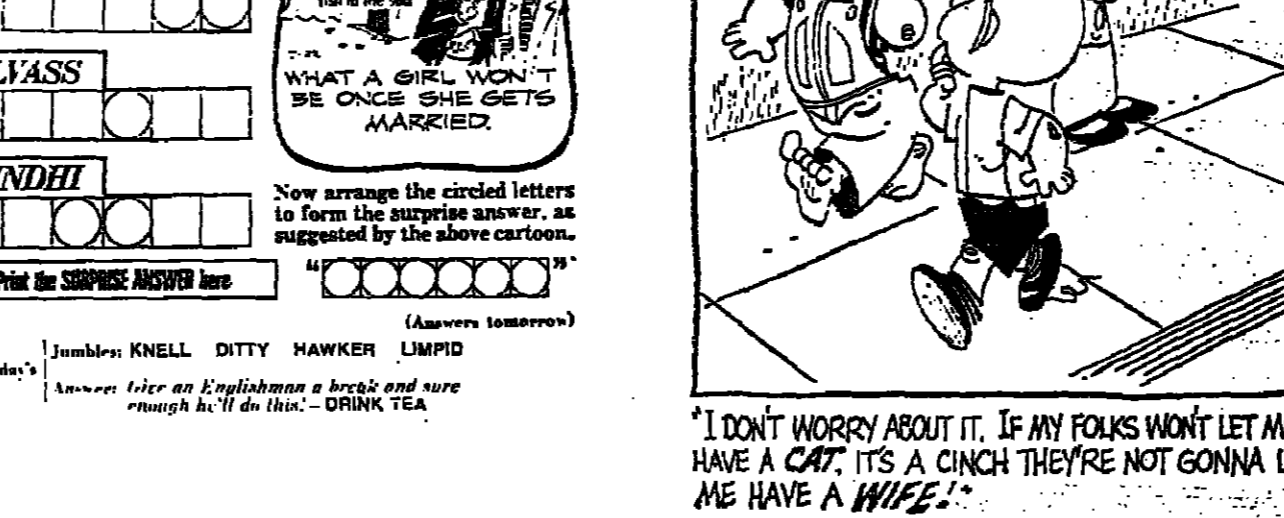
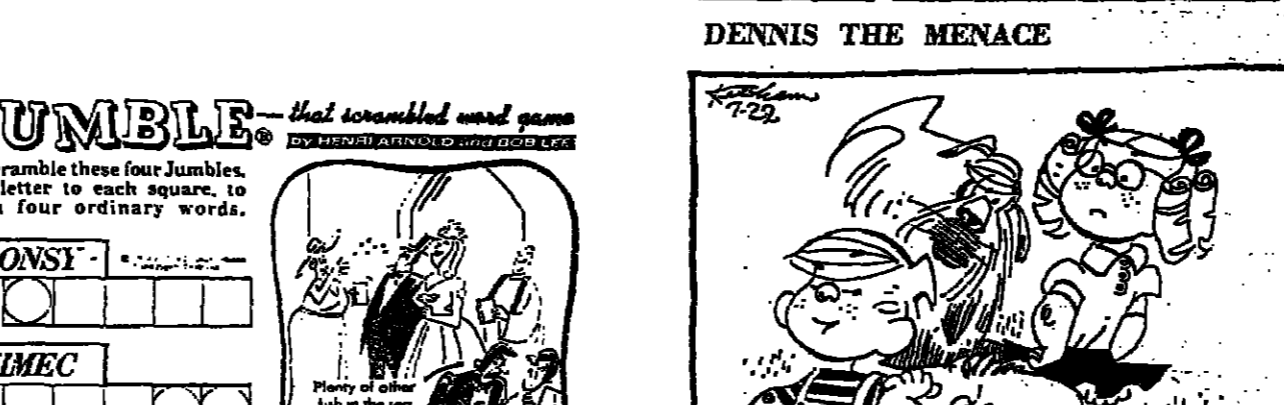
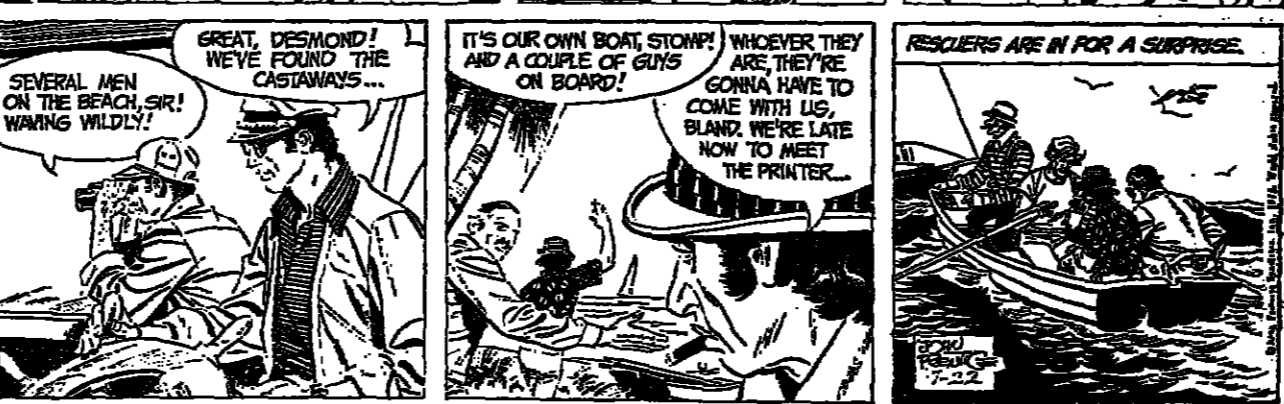
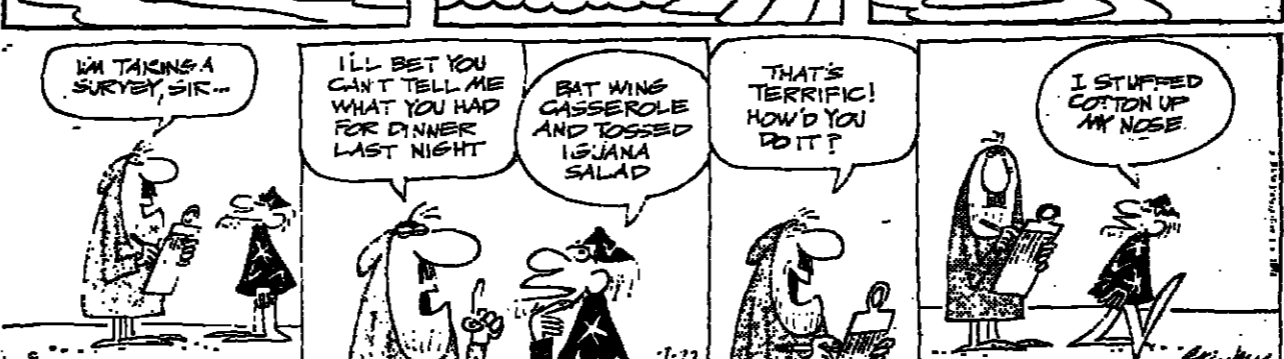
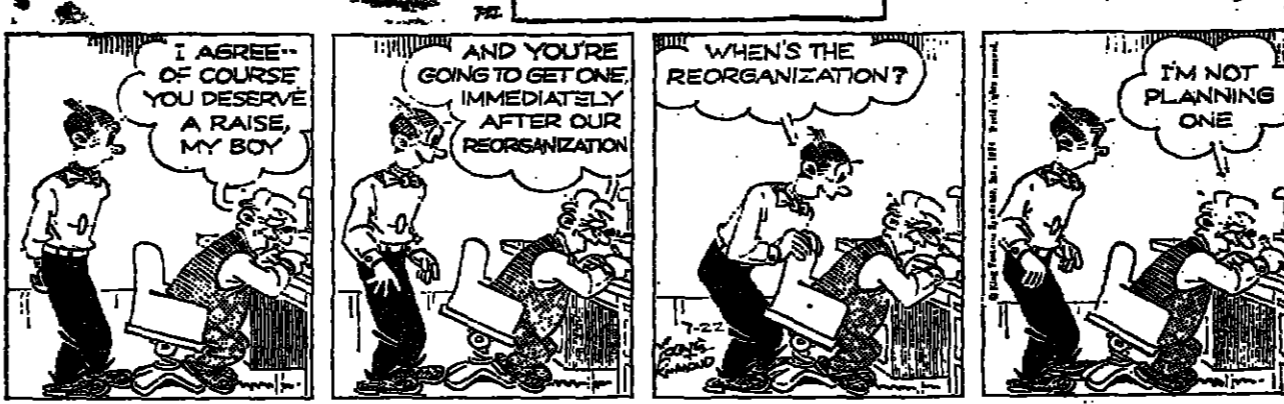
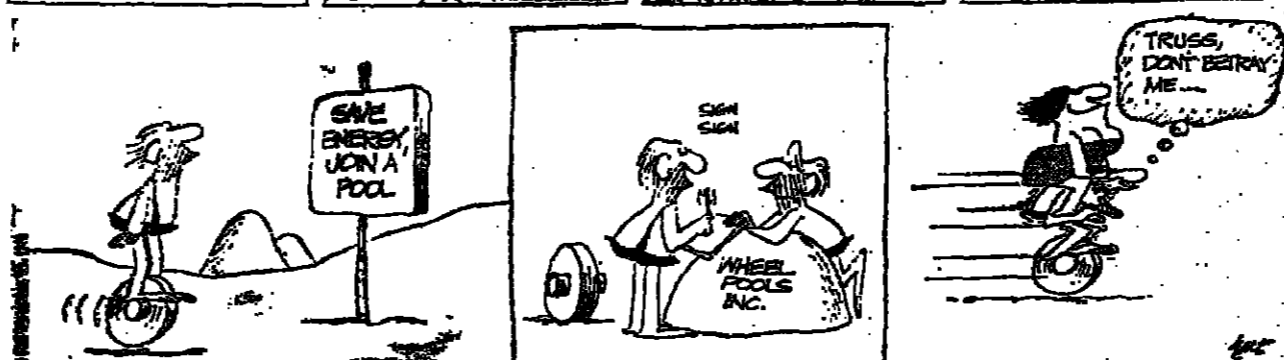
	C	F		LOS ANGELES	26 72	Clear	
ALGAEVE	21	13	Clear	MADRID	31	Clear	
AMSTERDAM	18	68	Cloudy	MILAN	28	Clear	
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MONTECARLO	25 72	Cloudy	
ANTWERP	—	—	Unavailable	MOSCOW	25	Clear	
BEIRUT	28	84	Clear	NEW YORK	28 68	Sunny	
BELGRADE	19	67	Cloudy	NICIA	27	Clear	
BOMBAY	—	—	Unavailable	OSLO	22	17	Cloudy
BRESCIA	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	21	10	Cloudy
BROSSELS	18	68	Cloudy	PRAGUE	22	10	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	67	Cloudy	ROTOR	27	81	Overcast
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	SOFA	11	59	Overcast
CASABLANCA	26	82	Clear	STOCKHOLM	20	74	Clear
COPENHAGEN	19	67	Cloudy	TOKYO	25	74	Unavailable
DALLAS	26	82	Clear	TEL AVIV	25	30	Clear
DUBLIN	19	67	Cloudy	TUNIS	22	72	Clear
DUNDEE	18	64	Cloudy	TUNIS	25	77	Cloudy
EL PASO	26	82	Clear	VIENNA	16	61	Rain
FRANKFURT	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	25	72	Cloudy
GENOVA	24	84	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	25	82	Cloudy
HAMBURG	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	18	68	Cloudy
HANNOVER	—	—	Unavailable				
LA PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy				

ALL TIMES GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

PEANUTS



BOOKS

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF YUKIO MISHIM
By Henry Scott-Stokes. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.
Illustrated. 344 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE Life and Death of Yukio Mishima begins with Mishima's end, and naturally one devout Henry Scott-Stokes's study in search of an explanation for that end—the events of Nov. 25, 1970, when the Japanese writer gathered together four members of his recently organized private militia, kidnapped the commander of Japan's Eastern Army and traded his services for the opportunity to plead with his troops to return to the old ways of emperor worship, and then proceeded to disembowel himself and have one of his followers lop off his head.

At the time these events occurred, they seemed utterly incomprehensible. Not only Mishima's death, but his successful and glamorous literary figure, he seemed to be a happy family man, perhaps best characterized by the fact that less than a year earlier he had proposed to his wife, Yoko, that he take his children overseas "to visit his heavenly father."

But to visit his heavenly father is to visit the author of Scott-Stokes's study, one finds a bizarre explanation for Mishima's hideous act. "Homosexuality I believe was a key to his suicide," the author concludes. It is his speculation that Mishima was having an affair with a woman named Yoko (not the young member of Mishima's army who joined his leader in committing hara-ki-ri and that of the two committed a "lovers' suicide." And it is hard to discount the explanations offered by various other commentators quoted in this study: that "He died to defeat his love," that "The heightening of his sexuality produced an increasing urge to commit suicide by disembowelment" ("ultimate masturbation") and that it was "a suicide brought about by an explosion of self-exhibitionistic desire."

But Scott-Stokes, who had become a close friend of Mishima's when he served him as literary chief for *The Times* (London), also warns us against such oversimplifications: "The explanation for Mishima's death lies in his entire life," he writes. So we are compelled to focus on what comes between the book's beginning and end.

We are forced to focus on Mishima's childhood, which he was taken away from his mother by his jealous grandmother and

raised in lonely isolation "a little girl." We are forced to attend to Mishima's adolescence when he first fell in love of "Tadot and night and death" experienced his first orgasm while gazing at a reproduction of Guido Reni's "The Boy with a Snake." He was the subject of a portrait of "Mr. Sebastian" (a pseudonym) in which we take early, as Scott-Stokes does, Mishima's autobiographical novel "Confessions of a Mask."

And we must concentrate the details of Mishima's career, which Scott-Stokes divides into "The Four Rivers," following the order that Mishima himself chose to follow in his last address to his life.

First, "The River of War" in which Mishima, as the standing novelist of his Japan generation and perhaps the accomplished of Japan's post period, sought to capture elaborate his concept runs with "The Second River of War Theater," in which Mishima claimed his mastery of Japan tradition (if Scott-Stokes has occasional tendency to bog in to mechanical chronological view, it is most pronounced this section).

Third, "The River of Blood," in which Mishima, seeking meaning himself with his sword, created his physique to the "where he could 'move the cities of my chest in time to me. And fourth, having developed body, sought to close the between his mental and physical beings, and thereby laid the for his final astonishing act."

Of course, in the phases of Mishima's life a organic whole can we under the death that grew out of it. For once the rivers had together, there seemed no el but for Mishima to compose out of the bloody scene of his final day on earth, simpler explanation will do. as Henry Scott-Stokes.

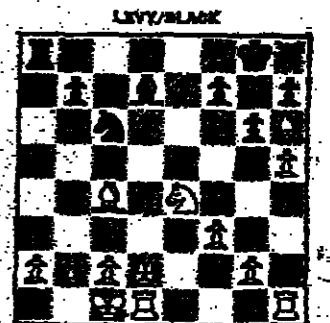
Does this study's reader out to grasp Mishima's such a single flash of intuition, a glimpse, say, the death of S Hemingway? Obviously not, it is impossible to intuit the of anyone's life, let alone of someone from a culture to come as Mishima's is. So with Scott-Stokes's caveat, it is still inclined to be said, that the more simplified explanations offered in conclusion hence to suspect him of owing his biography's organic details.

Still, it is no punishment follow that organization and details. By doing so, we understand that, probably more important than Yukio Mishima's suicide—namely, career, his writing, his personality, and his relationship to culture that produced him.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a

CHESS

By Robert By.



his sentiments, what is unusual about Spassky is the rapidity with which his thinking becomes stale and the amount of time it takes for him to throw himself into the fight again. In half a month between his match with me and his match with Karpov, and it was not enough.

While no one would expect Spassky or anyone else to maintain the kind of extraordinary production of fine games that Bent Larsen kept up in his nonstop tournament schedule of several years ago, one would have thought that the excitement of fighting to get back to world level would have been sufficient to spark Spassky's performance against Karpov.

Back in shape

Spassky's mental up and downs followed a regular course. Given little more than three weeks between the end of the Karpov match and the start of the International Team Tournament in Moscow, Spassky attempted to pull himself up to win a gold medal for the best result on Board 3.

In the first round of the preliminaries, Spassky defeated the Scottish opening theoretician David Levy in an ultra-sharp Dragon Sicilian.

Levy's 10 . . . Q-N1, in place of the more usual 10 . . . R-B1 or 10 . . . Q-R4, followed by 11 . . . K-R11, had the objective of storming the white king position with . . . P-QN4. However, it would have been facile to proceed at once with . . . B-N2, 12 . . . R-N; P-QN4: 13 . . . B-Q5; N-B3: 14 . . . N-N; because, after the unavoidable exchange of Black's fianchettoed bishop White's kingside attack would have crashed through effortlessly.

Spassky's 12 . . . K-R6!, sacri-ficing a pawn, speeded the mating attack on Levy's king, but Levy could no go for the pawn by 12 . . . N-N; 13 . . . B-B; N-KB6: 14 . . . P-N; K-B3 because of 11 . . . P-R5; N-N6; 16 . . . P-R; N-KR1: 17 . . . K-R5; 18 . . . Q-R6, which would have left Black without a defense to the annihilating 19 . . . N-N1.

Levy's little combination to seize upon for the ex-change, 12 . . . N-KP and 13 . . . N-N, was ignored by Spassky, who continued to press his attack with 1 . . . P-R5. Levy returned a pawn with 14 . . . P-Q4 for the sake of counterplay with 15 . . . Q-K4, but, after 16 . . . R-R; N-N; White had done no good. It was 17 . . . R-R; 18 . . . R-R; 17 . . . E-P; Q-B; 18 . . . Q-R; R-Q1 19 . . . Q-P; K-B1; 20 . . . R-R leads to mate.

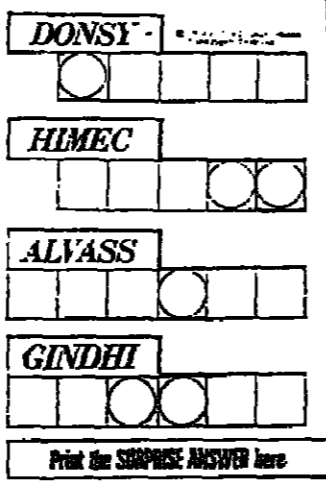
The desperate 17 . . . N-N5 with Levy hoping for 18 . . . B-N; was wiped out in a flash by 18 . . . S-P; N-N; the exchange, 18 . . . B-N; After Spassky's 19 . . . B-P, Levy had to resign, since the only way he could hold off mate was by 19 . . . Q-N2, after which 20 . . . N-B; puts Black a piece down.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Spassky	Black Levy	White Spassky	Black Levy	White Spassky	Black Levy
1 . . . P-K4	P-QB3	3 . . . S-B4	C-Q	15 . . . S-P	Q-K4
2 . . . R-B3	P-O4	3 . . . C-O2	P-O2	16 . . . R-R	Q-N
3 . . . N-B3	P-N3	4 . . . P-R4	P-R4	17 . . . Q-R5	N-N5
4 . . . N-P	K-R3	5 . . . P-N4	P-R4	18 . . . S-P	N-N
5 . . . Q-B3	P-K2	6 . . . B-R5	N-P	19 . . . S-P	Resigns
6 . . . B-K3	P-N2	13 . . . Q-N6	R-N		
7 . . . P-R3	N-N3	14 . . . P-R	P-Q4		

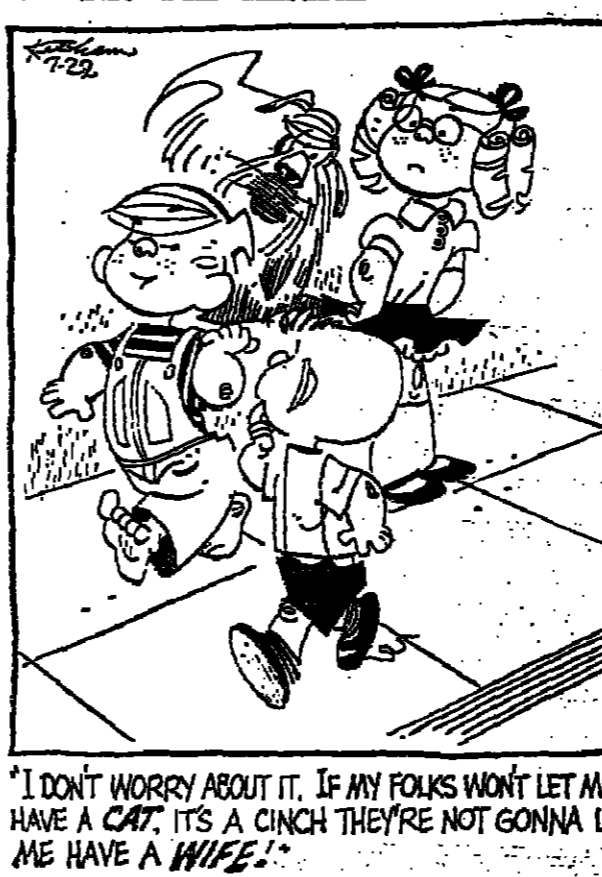
JUMBLE:

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.



Saturday's Jumble: KNELL DITTY
Answer: *twice an Englishman
enough he'll do it*

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T WORRY ABOUT IT. IF MY FOLKS WON'T LET ME HAVE A **CAT**, IT'S A CINC H THEY'RE NOT GONNA LET ME HAVE A **WIFE**!"

SICILIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black

Lavy		Spassky		Lavy		Spassky		Lavy	
1 P-K4	P-C4	2 E-OB4	C-O	15 B-R	Q-K4				
2 N-KB3	P-Q2	3 C-Q2	B-Q2	16 B-R	Q-B				
3 P-Q4	P-C4	4 C-Q2	Q-N1	17 P-Q6	R-N5				
4 N-P	K-KB3	5 P-KR4	P-QR4	18 B-B	Q-Q				
5 N-OB3	P-KN3	6 B-N2	N-P	19 B-P	Resigns				
6 B-K3	P-N2	7 P-B3	N-B3						

Merckx Bicycles to Record-Tying 5th Tour



Eddy Merckx
... in victory.

PARIS, July 21 (Reuters).—Belgian Eddy Merckx won the Tour de France bicycle marathon for a record-equalling fifth time today to remain unbeaten in this toughest of all cycling classics.

Merckx showed his superiority with a sprint victory in the final stage today after Belgian Patrick Sarrailh had been disqualified for bumping a rival, Van Rosbroeck, also of Belgium, in the race for the finish line in the Vincennes Velodrome.

It was Merckx's 26th two-stage victory in his five Tours, another record. Merckx has also won all five Tour prologues—short races against the clock which purists do not count as stage victories.

Only one other man has won five Tours, retired French champion Jacques Anquetil, and he needed eight tries to reach this total.

Merckx, a 28-year-old cycling millionaire, beat runner-up Raymond Poulidor, of France, by 8 minutes 4 seconds after picking up a final 20-second bonus for his victory today.

It is the third time that Poulidor, at 38 the oldest man in the race, has finished second. He has also four third places in the 12 Tours he has entered in the last 12 years.

"I am perfectly happy to be second," Poulidor said afterwards. "To be second behind Merckx is almost the equivalent of a win."

Poulidor said his only regret was that he

had lost so much time in the major Alpine stage where he had a complete "off-day."

"But for that, I might have been fighting Merckx for victory," he said.

As it was, Poulidor had to be content with a close victory for second place with Spain's Vicente Lopez-Carril.

At the start of yesterday's 223 mile individual time trial, Poulidor trailed the Spaniard by 2 minutes 16 seconds. He beat him by 2 minutes 17 seconds and went on today to pick up another four-second bonus in one of the intermediary sprints while his team bottled up Lopez-Carril.

In many ways, this year's Tour has been a disappointment. Many of the world's top riders were absent including Spain's Luis Ocaña, the defending champion. illness kept Merckx out of the race last year.

Merckx no longer dominates the other riders with the panache of former years. Still, only Poulidor posed a challenge in the mountains although Lopez-Carril and his compatriot, Gonzalo Aja, had some good stages.

Merckx had expected to have trouble in the mountains and thus he went all out in the first nine stages, preventing any breakaways and turning the race into a long procession.

The slowness of the race was reflected by the fact that 105 of the original 130 starters finished, the highest number since World War II.

Scheckter's Patience Pays Off in British Prix

By Bernard Kirsch

RANDS HATCH, England, 21 (UPI).—Jody Scheckter, a 24-year-old South African, won the British Grand Prix today, his first victory in the 1.6-mile race, after a long and patient drive. He was leading the race from the starting flag and made his move to win in the 13th lap, overtaking the Ferrari of Clay Regazzoni.

Scheckter, who this year replaced the retired Jackie Stewart as the Tyrrell team leader, was driving a new Tyrrell.

Ken Tyrrell, head of the organization, signed Scheckter because he showed desire and talent in the few grand prix races he drove in last year. But along with the desire was a recklessness. He was out to make a name.

Once he landed the desired spot, Scheckter followed orders and spent the first part of the season learning the ways of grand prix driving. He failed to score a point in the first three

weeks. He was then given a new Tyrrell and he has been in the money ever since.

After today's race, Tyrrell said, "Scheckter drove a perfect race. He was the first to throw his arms in the air when he went off the course and out of the race on the first lap."

Fittipaldi waved his fist when Reutemann, who doesn't like to be passed, didn't let him by. The Brazilian found room when Reutemann momentarily went off the course. Ron Peterson of Sweden battled Regazzoni for room for the first 40 laps, but instead found two straight flat tires.

Welshman Tom Pryce, in a Shadow, finished the race seventh and with a shrug. Pryce had moved to fourth place when engine trouble slowed him up enough to miss scoring his first drivers' point.

The day's best arm motions were made by those in the crowd of 60,000 who handed in their betting slips. Scheckter's name on it. Scheckter was the 4-1 third choice with the bookmakers.

Italy's Dosson Takes Trot

WESTBURY, N.Y., July 21 (AP).—Dosson, an Italian trotter, won the \$50,000 Delmonica Hanover 3d at Roosevelt Raceway last night.

The 3-year-old horse, who finished third in the Delmonica Hanover 2d, won the race by a length over Axiom of France. Dosson, driven by Giancarlo Baldi, returned \$20.40 for \$2 to win.

Dosson trotted the 1 1/4 miles in 2 minutes 35.4 seconds and won by three lengths. Delmonica Hanover, off at 4/5, took second by a length over Axiom of France.

Dosson, driven by Giancarlo Baldi, returned \$20.40 for \$2 to win. Dosson also disappeared.

hot, damp and packed Brands Hatch circuit featured numerous other moments of frantic arm waving.

James Hunt, in a Brabham, was the first to throw his arms in the air when he went off the course and out of the race on the first lap.

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Talks Collapse; NFL Representative Is Traded

Freedom Clause Toughest Issue

By George Minot Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 21 (UPI).—Negotiations between the striking National Football League players and club owners collapsed today.

After three days of intensive negotiating—including a four-hour session today—the outlook for a breakthrough was poor although mediator James Scarce said he had scheduled another meeting for tomorrow.

Representatives of the owners said they would not attend unless the Players' Association produced some new proposals.

Scarce said only that "no progress was reported toward compromise of an agreement."

All this appeared to add up to an end, for the present at least, of formal bargaining in the three-week-old strike.

The players and owners are apparently farthest apart on the so-called freedom issues, which include player demands for abolition of the waiver and option clauses and trades without player consent.

Money Only

The owners have offered a \$4 million increase in benefits in the first year of a four-year contract but have rejected the freedom demands.

"I wish I could tell you something," said Bill Curry of the Executive Office, president of the NFL Players Association. "I'd be in a lot of trouble if I did. Those are the rules of the game."

The "rules" are that both sides in the mediation have agreed not to discuss progress or lack of progress of the talks outside the closed doors of the meeting rooms.

Meanwhile, the NFL claimed that 104 veterans have reported to the 26 training camps. Many of them, however, are not regulars.

Clubs with the most veteran players working out are the Cincinnati Bengals with 17 and the Miami Dolphins, 14.

WBC Champ Wins

LIGNANO SABBADORO, Italy, July 21 (AP).—World Boxing Council flyweight champion Benito Gonzales of Venezuela knocked out Italian Franco Pedini in the 10th round of their title bout here yesterday.

Falcons Deal Picketing Reeves

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—Ken Reeves, an experienced cornerback and the Atlanta Falcons' representative in the National Football League Players' Association, helped set up a picket line outside the team's training camp in Greenville, S.C., Friday and then learned he had been traded.

Reeves and Andy Maurer, a guard, were sent to the New Orleans Saints for Royce Smith, a guard, and Dick Palmer, a linebacker.

The trade brought immediate criticism from Ed Garvey, executive director of the players' association, who issued a statement here where talks between striking players and 26 club owners resumed.

"Reeves was traded because of his labor activities as the player representative," Garvey said. "He stood up to (Falcons Coach Norm) Van Brocklin, so he had to go. It's outrageous."

"The timing looks bad," said Van Brocklin. "It looks like a hatchet job. But I assure you it is not intended that way and is totally unrelated to the labor movement. It has been in the works for several months."

In a telephone interview from the Saints' training headquarters in Vero Beach, Fla., a team spokesman declined to comment on any union controversy in connection with the trade.

"As far as we're concerned, we swapped a starting guard for a starting guard—even up, head-to-head—and got a cornerback for a reserve linebacker," the spokesman said.

Reeves and nine other Falcons regulars arrived outside a gate at Furman University in Greenville this morning and set up a picket line. All rookies, free agents and regulars were to report to camp Friday.

The Falcons expected at least 40 rookies and free agents to arrive, but only 10 were in camp when Reeves' group showed up. A handful of others reported later Friday.

Vilas Is Dutch Champ

HILVERSUM, the Netherlands, July 21 (UPI).—First-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina won the Dutch Open tennis championship today, defeating No. 3 Barry Phillips-Moore of Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 1-6, 5-3 in the final.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

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Indians' Bosman No-Hits the A's

CLEVELAND, July 21 (AP).—Dick Bosman, a 30-year-old right-hander making only his fifth start of the season, pitched a no-hitter Friday night as the Cleveland Indians defeated the Oakland A's, 4-0.

Bosman missed a perfect game because of his throwing error in the fourth inning.

With two out in the fourth, Bosman fielded Sal Bando's slow hopper to the right of the mound, but his off-balance throw glanced off the glove of first baseman Tom McCraw and rolled away, allowing Bando to reach second.

Oddly, Bosman led American League pitchers in fielding in 1970 while hurrying for the Washington Senators. He handled 61 chances that year without an error.

Bosman, a 6-foot-3-inch, 205-pounder, fanned Reggie Jackson for one of his four strikeouts leaving Bando stranded at second.

Bosman entered the game with a 1-0 won-lost record and a 4.54 earned-run average. He had allowed 45 hits in 39 2/3 previous innings this season.

Frank Duffy, shortstop, and Buddy Bell, third baseman, helped preserve the Indians' first no-hitter since Sonny Siebert's feat against Washington in 1968.

Duffy made a leaping catch of Larry Haney's liner to end the third inning and Bell dived to his left to snag Bert Campaneris' leadoff grounder in the seventh, then threw Campaneris out.

It was the second no-hitter of the season, coming exactly one month after Kansas City's Steve Busby pitched one against Milwaukee. It also was the fourth no-hitter in the last six years against Oakland.

In the ninth inning, Bosman retired Dick Green on a grounder to third, Jesus Alou on a grounder to second and struck out Bill North.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Philadelphia . . . 48 46 511 1.3

Montreal . . . 45 46 479 2.1

Pittsburgh . . . 44 46 473 2.1

Chicago . . . 40 51 440 6.7

New York . . . 32 48 558 6.1

St. Louis . . . 31 48 558 6.1

Houston . . . 31 48 558 6.1

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NO-HITTING CROWD—Cleveland's Dick Bosman, facing camera toward the left, is mobbed by his teammates after pitching no-hitter Friday night against the Oakland A's.

Braves Fire Manager After Loss

From Wire Dispatches

ATLANTA, July 21.—The Atlanta Braves today lost a game and then a manager.

Eddie Mathews, 43, was fired after his team lost its fourth straight game to the Pittsburgh Pirates. Braves' general manager Eddie Robinson said a new manager will be named Wednesday, a day after the All-Star game.

Robinson said that the new manager will be someone who has managed before, ruling out Henry Aaron. He said he is making the change because of the Braves' recent slide which found them in

fourth place, 14 games behind the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West.

The Braves today couldn't handle Pittsburgh's Richie Hebner as the third baseman hit two homers and two doubles in a 6-3 Pirates triumph, their eighth straight. Hebner also scored four runs.

Reds 5, Cubs 2

At Cincinnati, Ken Griffey and Joe Morgan hit homers, Johnny Bench added a two-run double and Don Gullett pitched the fifth straight victory, pitching the Reds to an 8-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs. The victory was the 13th against six losses for Gullett.

Giants 6, Expos 0

At San Francisco, right-hander Jim Barr pitched a five-hit shutout to give the Giants a 4-0 victory over Montreal in the opener of a doubleheader. Barr, now 7-5, faced only 31 batters. He was assisted by three double plays.

Garry Maddox drove in two San Francisco runs with a first-inning homer, his sixth, and a sacrifice fly in the eighth. Bobby Bonds tripled and scored on a sacrifice fly by Gary Matthews.

Cardinals 1, Astros 1

At St. Louis, right-hander Bob Forsch stopped Houston on eight hits and Mike Tyson, Ken Reitz and José Cruz drove in two runs apiece to give the Cardinals a 9-1 victory. Tyson got the Cardinals in front in the second inning, snapping a 1-1 tie with a two-run homer after Joe Torre walked and Reitz singled. St. Louis added three more runs in the sixth when Torre singled and came in on Reitz's third homer of the year. Tyson followed with a single and later scored on Lou Brock's single.

At San Diego, George Theodore, Rusty Staub and Cleon

The 'Divine' Anita Loos in a Tender Good-Bye Kiss to Hollywood

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (H.T.).—To listen to Strachey Anita Loos was to hear a woman who had been the "divine" of Hollywood. She was described as "the quintessence of wit," Scott Fitzgerald in drunken delirium tried to murder her and his wife, Zelda, locking them in the dining room of his Great Neck house as she insisted manfully that they were too wonderful to live. A butler and Ring Lardner, a next-door neighbor, rushed to the rescue. Afterward Fitzgerald apologized abjectly and wrote her sentimental verse.

James Joyce and Max Beerholm have recorded their delight in her acid account of an illiterate gold-digger's rise from rags to riches, "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," but it alarmed H. L. Mencken. "Do you realize, young woman, that you're the first American writer ever to poke fun at sex?" he inquired. She had begun the book as a short skit to cure Mencken of his infatuation; a Ziegfeld chorus of low IQ.

Now, at 81, Miss Loos still finds the spectacle of human folly in-

resistibly droll and invites us to share her laughter as she recalls at random certain of her experiences in her new book, "Kiss Hollywood Good-Bye" (Viking, New York, \$7.95, 313 pages).

Her crowded career began when she, a schoolgirl in San Francisco, mailed a scenario to D. W. Griffith. It was at once filmed and she joined the studio staff. She brightened sub-titles with a unique humor, wrote the captions for the Griffith epic "Intolerance" and composed countless screenplays for Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and the Talmadge sisters, collaborating with John Emerson, a former Broadway actor and playwright, who directed most of them. He was over 50 and she was still in her teens, but she accepted his marriage proposal, proud to win him away from his inamorata of the moment. Their subsequent relationship was akin to that of Willy and Colette, the seasoned man of the world profligate from the extraordinary talent of his young wife.

When she gained worldwide personal success with the publica-

tion of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," Mr. E.—as she constantly refers to him—developed an imaginary throat ailment, refusing to speak above a whisper. They had made a fortune in films by 1925 and spent the remaining 1920s wintering in Florida and touring Europe in search of thrills and excitement. One day a psychiatrist, whom Mr. E. had consulted, informed Mrs. E. that her husband was physically sound, but that he suffered from a depression, induced by his resentment of her fame.

Her fame was, indeed, remarkable. In London her arrival was front-page news. Winston Churchill told her that he kept her book on his bed table and H. G. Wells and Arnold Bennett came to discuss literature with this tiny brunette with dark, soulful eyes. Lord D'Abernon courted her platonically. In Rome Mussolini gave her audience and at a reception Mr. E. up-staged him by striking a more commanding pose just as the camera clicked.

The 1928 stock-market crash wiped out the Emersons' finan-

Anita Loos—one of her favorite photos.

cially. Irving Thalberg engaged Miss Loos to resume scenario-writing and she insisted that she and her husband work as a team. Miss Loos went West first and en route received a telegram from her mate: "I am still living only for you." "If he had wired: 'I'm still living on you,' I'd have adored his impudence and probably fallen in love with him once more," comments the disillusioned wife.

Miss Loos's second season at film writing proved as successful as her first. She contacted vehicles for Jean Harlow, Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy and Marion Davies. She relates amusing anecdotes about them and about William Randolph Hearst, Maurice Chevalier and Charles Boyer who was to be shipped back to France when she found him a bit of a handsome chauffeur. The Emersons maintained a salon in their home. Charlie Chaplin, Greta Garbo and Aldous Huxley were regular Sunday guests and they entertained Bertrand Russell and H. G. Wells on their visits to California. But it was Wilson Mizner whom Miss Loos remembers most affectionately.

Mizner, famed as a wit, had had a checkered career. Coming of an old California family, he had been on the Klondike during the Gold Rush where he had been active as an entertainer, card shark and confidence man. He had married the widow of the Chicago traction magnate, C. T. Yerkes, and lived in splendor briefly and then sought a divorce. When asked on what grounds he asked in amazement, "Isn't mar-



riage sufficient?" He had opened a dubious "old master" art gallery in New York and managed a Manhattan hotel in which there was but one house rule: "Don't smoke opium in the elevator." He had written several Broadway hits and in the early 1930s he was host at the Brown Derby restaurant in Hollywood and occasionally penned dialogue for the talkies. One of his best-known lines was "Women are seldom like men. They are either infinitely superior or unspeakable." Having been a ship gambler, he wrote a scenario on the wreck of the Titanic. His title was "God's Deal."

Miss Loos and he met in Florida during the boom when he was associated with his brother, Addison, in the sale of real estate. He went to California to play a role in the 1928 film version of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes."

They became inseparable companions and he beseeched her to elope with him, an offer which flattered her but which she refused. Their last meeting took place when she visited him in the hospital the day he died. Game to the end, when the oxygen apparatus was brought in he made his last crack, "Looks like the main event, Doc."

By the end of the 1930s Mr. E. had retired more or less permanently to a Pasadena rest home, quite happy in his megalomania. His wife had entrusted him with the management of her financial affairs and discovered that he was gambling them away in manipulations that spelt certain ruin. Occasionally he would

saunter forth to union rallies, for he had been president of the Actors Equity. When Sherwood Anderson, a life-long friend, died, Miss Loos tried to keep the news from him. He heard it over the radio, but was utterly unmoved. "Doc Strachey never amount to much," he remarked and disappeared to chase a nurse down the corridor.

Miss Loos seeks to explain her lasting devotion to Mr. E. When taking a cure in Montecatini some years ago she discussed it with Giovanni Papini. "What a man!" he exclaimed, and advised her to write the story of her marriage. She believes the sexual climate in America—as reflected in the Hollywood films of the 1930s—has changed.

"Irving Thalberg used to tell me, 'When you write a love scene, think of your heroine as a little puppy dog, cuddling up to her master and gazing at him as if he were God,' she writes.

"It would be more heartening if men no longer craved that sort of treatment. But men are weak and constantly need reassurance, so now that they fail to find attention in the opposite sex, they're turning to one another. And today, much as girls look like boys, they think out on the solitude men are developing for each other. Less and less do men need women. More and more gentlemen prefer gentlemen."

Through Miss Loos was a pioneer of the American cinema, she has no nostalgia for old films. Recently she has shown Garbo's first American starring vehicle, "The Tempestress," a Thalberg production and a sensation in its day, at the Eastman house at Rochester.

"Students were watching 'The Tempestress' with reverence, saying they were making notes. Had I been doing likewise I'm afraid they'd have recorded 'Roll eyes heavenwards to demonstrate emotion.' 'Hand on the hip to indicate defiance.' In fact, I didn't find anything in this old movie worth consideration; either its super-heated plot or its technique. For my taste, 'The Tempestress' Garbo, Antonio Moreno, et al. belong in the trash can."

But she does feel that the spirit of the old films is rising from the dust to assure a new generation that the permissiveness of the 1970s is a kiljoij.

"I've had to kiss Hollywood good-bye," she concludes, "it may be with one of those tender, old-fashioned, seven-second kisses, exchanged between two people of the opposite sex, with all their clothes on."

Anna Moffo Tries to Shake a Jinx

By Tom Lambert

LONDON—Anna Moffo, a tall, sh. svelte, handsome soprano, is here to make the first full recording of Thais and an album of rare arias. She is scheduled to return later to sing the Massenet opera at London's Festival Hall.

Her well-wishers here are hoping devoutly the Thais performances will come off more smoothly than her Covent Garden debut in 1964 in Rigoletto, which went considerably awry.

As she recalls, with philosophical detachment, the baritone first fell ill. Then the tenor. The conductor's collaboration reportedly popped off his shirt and "I'm not quite sure about this"—struck an astonished musician in the fact.

The director had decided that Miss Moffo as Glis should die in a swamp, she recalled, and contrived a system to breathe the stage in swampy fumes with some sort of chemical. The fumes set the cast gasping, wheezing, whooping, coughing and weeping. Miss Moffo fainted and was carried from the stage to her dressing room where a doctor countered her pleas to return to action with the pronouncement: "Your heartbeat is less than that



Anna Moffo

of a newborn chicken." But she persisted, arose, went back on stage, and finished the performance.

Born of Italo-American parents in Philadelphia, Miss Moffo, who first began singing in a Roman Catholic church choir, wanted originally to be a nun. A kindly parish priest with a sharp ear suggested that voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia.

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bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

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In 1970 she sang at a White House dinner for Romanian Premier Nicolae Ceausescu. She suggested that voice might be her vocation, so she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia.

After winning up at the Curtis Institute, Miss Moffo won a Ful-

bright scholarship for further vocal study in Italy, where her career really began. She has a great affection for that country, and it for her. She has been named a commendatore of the order of merit of Italy.

She made her debut with the Boston opera company singing Nuccia in Don Pasquale in a performance in Spoleto. It was not widely heeded. Then, about one month later, she sang the leading role in an Italian television production of Madame Butterfly.